Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE 8-The Merchant of Venice.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-9 a. m. to 6 p. m.-Ex AMERICAN THEATRE-8-The Prodigal Daughter.

BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-A Parlor Match. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Erminie. BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Ermine.

CASINO-S:15-The Princess Nicotine.

COLUMBUS THEATRE-S-Land of the Midnight Sun.

DALY'S THEATRE-S:15-The Algerian.

DORE GALLEHY, 53d-st. and 7th-ave.-Exhibition,

a. m. to 6 p. m.

EDEN MUSEE-2:30-S-World in Wax.

EMPIRE THEATRE-S:15-The Councillor's Wife.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S:15-Shore Acres. GARDEN THEATRE—8:15-The Professor's Love Story.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8-Vaudeville.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE—8-The Woollen Stocking. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-8-Philemon and Baucis HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S:30-.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-2-8-Vaudeville.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Our Wives. KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vandeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE-S:15-An American Duchess.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2:30-S:30-German Miltary Band.

NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8-Faust. NIBLO'S-8:15-Olaf. PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-1492. STANDARD THEATRE-8:30-Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE-8-Salvini.

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-8-Vaudeville.

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New-Dork Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1893.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-M. Casimir-Perier and M. Meline declined to attempt the task of forming a new French Cabinet; ex-Premier Dupuy, whom they recommended, refused to consider the matter. Twelve thousand persons were killed by the earthquake in Kushan, Persia, last week. == The Spanish Ministers resolved to work in harmony until the settlement of the trouble starts for the seat of war to-day. ==== Greece is unable to fulfil her financial engagements with foreign Powers. = J. E. Redmond thinks the prospects of autonomy for Ireland extremely dark.

Domestic .- Official announcement was made that the sugar schedule of the coming tariff bill would provide for a duty of 14 cent a pound on No. 16 D. S., and for a gradual reduction of the McKinley bounty. === The annual reports of the Secretary of Agriculture, the United States Treasurer and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue were made public. == More of the Blount correspondence was made public in the shape of Marshal Wilson's account of the deposition of Liliuokalani. === The Attorney-General of Indiana says that the new Roby Athletic Association is already a valid corporation, and that the Governor's interference has been uncalled-for. ____ A band of tramps falled in an attempt to wreck and rob a fast express on the Lake Shore road.

City and Suburban .- Monsignor Satolli took part in the dedication of the Church of St. Cecilia in Williamsburg. === John Straiton died. ___ A British steamer brought news of a number of incidents in the Brazilian rebel-

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair in the morning, rain or snow at night; slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest 35 degrees, lowest 28, average 311/4.

The first instalment of the annual batch of departmental and bureau reports in Washington has appeared. Abstracts are given to-day of the reports of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Internal Revenue Commissioner and th Treasurer of the United States. Secretary Morton accentuates his efforts to run his Department economically; Commissioner Miller announces a falling-off in the internal-revenue receipts for the first time in years; Treasurer Morgan reports that the exports of gold during the fiscal year were the largest ever known.

Attorney-General Smith, of Indiana, evidently has too keen a sympathy with prize-fighters to be a useful public official. The opinion he has just rendered respecting the Roby affair practically declares that prize fighting is entirely legal in that State. He says that Governor Matthews's action in calling out troops last summer to prevent the proposed fight was illegal, and that the State Auditor has committed a felony if he has audited any bills to pay for their expenses. Never did a Democratic official make a more despicable bid for the support of ruffianly elements than this man Smith

Is Postmaster Dayton intent on seriously imairing the efficiency of the postal service in his city? If not, he should give immediate atention to the bad work of his superintendent the money-order department in discharging experienced employes, and repair it as far as an be done. When he placed Joseph Elliott, arge of this department. The Tribune warned him that the new superintendent would nuse trouble. The New-York Postoffice ought to be made as efficient as possible. The present policy, in this branch at least, is calculated to produce just the opposite effect.

occur than will take place in the Brooklyn of Aldermen on January 1, as the result

Democrats and four Republicans in the Board; then there will be fifteen Republicans and four Democrats. This is the first time that a Republican majority has been returned since the present law went into effect. It is a fortunate thing for the city that Mayor Schieren is to be supported in the Common Council Chamber by a Board containing a majority of his own party. In view of the high character of the Republican Aldermen-elect, there need be no fear of a repetition of the Aldermanic scandals of recent years.

A bold attempt to wreck and rob an express train on the Lake Shore Railroad was foiled on Saturday night. The plan adopted by the robbers was a novel one. They boarded a fast freight running ahead of the express and tried to detach a number of cars, with the expectation that the express would run into them and come to grief. Their plan was discovered by the train hands, and a desperate battle was carried on for several miles. On reaching Goshen, Ind., the robbers managed to escape, but two of them were afterward captured. The company has decided to offer a reward of \$4,000 for the arrest and conviction of the gang. The robbers are supposed to be tramps; if so, it will confirm Mr. Pinkerton's theory that train robberies will be unusually frequent this winter because so many men are out of work.

THE BILL THAT THREATENS.

Before the proposed tariff bill is reported today, there are some suggestions which it may be profitable for business men to consider. The talk about putting the bill through before the 1st of February does not merit much attention. Almost anything can be done in the House, but it took nearly a month to get the Silver bill through that body with an overwhelming majority in its favor, and the tariff is a question on which many will desire to explain their action. The House will presumably adjourn for the holidays, so that it will have less than three weeks before the adjournment for discussion on a measure which cannot be passed in bulk, so to speak, but will have to be considered more or less by items in the Committee of the Whole. In view of the proneness of Democratic lawmakers to go slowly, it would not be at all surprising if it should be nearly the 1st of February before the bill gets out of the House. How long a time it may occupy in the Senate nobody can guess.

The influence of this pending measure must therefore be felt for a good many weeks before business men can definitely know what its provisions are to be. Unavoidably, this uncertainty will retard trade somewhat, but as folks must eat and drink, be clothed and sheltered, even while the tariff bill is pending, there will go on a considerable volume of business, in a tentative hand-to-mouth fashion, and all the more because buyers and manufacturers have both restricted operations for several months past. Stocks in the hands of dealers are low, and also stocks at the mills, and the mere necessities of the public will sustain a large volume of trade. It is possible that the visible increase may incite some to take too rosy a view of the future and to buy more than is wise, but the chances are that most people will err on the side of caution if they err at all.

There is already apparent a little too much disposition to take it for granted that what the committee reports will be passed by both houses and become a law. A good many things are more probable than that all the Democratic Senators and Representatives will consent in advance to be bound by a caucus on a measure which affects the business of their constituents and their own political existence. In the Senate a small number of men, not more than four or five, by refusing to be so bound, and casting their votes as their own convictions or interests may dictate, could make it impossible to pass any tariff not suited to them, and it would be surprising if there should not be much the same feeling. Mr. Sperry is the ablest found Senators enough to take that position five Senators who are especially interested in the sugar question have served notice on the committee that they will defeat the bill if it is inimical to the interests of their constituents, and there are other Senators who will have even greater reason to preserve their independence of action.

From these considerations it follows that the final form of the measure cannot safely be inferred from the report of the committee. It may be altered for the better in some respects or for the worse in others, but many changes are highly probable. This will be a misfortune to the business world in one sense, because it will prolong the uncertainty as to important provisions until final action is reached. But it is a sort of compensation that it will not be necesary to conclude that the worst things reported are certain to be passed, and during weeks or months of doubt business can go on a little more freely, or at least more hopefully, than if the end could be definitely

MONKEY MYSTERY.

What is the instinct that impels Mr. Cleve and to keep back a frank and full avowal of his policy in Hawaii? Why all this secreey and mystery? What honest end can they serve? He has allowed his Secretary of State formally to propose the restoration of the monarchy. His Minister at Honolulu announces that the American policy is definitely and conclusively formed. In his enthusiasm he even goes so far as to declare that nothing anybody can say or do will change it. It is a sealed book, and all he has to do is to await the proper time and then execute it. But why must there be so much waiting?

Who is it, what is it, that he and all the rest of us are waiting for? If for the meeting of Congress, why did not the whole matter lie in abeyance, if any part of it had to? Why publish anything, if the rest had to be reserved? If Mr. Willis's instructions must be withheld out of respect to Congress, why do Congress the disrespect of printing the Gresham letter and of sneaking the Blount report into the hands of friendly newspaper men? For nine months Mr. Cleveland has kept the Hawalian people in a state of excited suspense. With every arriving steamer they have expected to know their fate, but nothing has come to them except disappoint ment, vexation and new batches of rumors to feed intrigue and hold trade prostrate. Blount came and went, and none could say what for. All any one knew was that he was "para mount," and while that certainly justified ex-

pectation, nothing issued of it except some feeble and futile Royalist conspiracies. Then came Willis, tense with suppressed pu pose. He told them that the thing was settled, that it was as unalterable as a law of the Medes and Persians, and that "at the proper time he would open his mouth and speak, stretch forth his hand and do. Days passed and still the "proper time" did not arrive. Public excitement grew and developed in plots and counterplots, but still Mr. Willis sat calmly by, waiting for "the proper time." This is almost as outrageous as would be the armed reinstallation of the Queen. What is the use of it? There is none. It is fool theatricals. It is a part of the President's show of being a sort of Veiled Prophet. It has to be borne in upon its property is popularly supposed to represent

Mr. Cleveland's consciousness that he is a re- a money value of \$50,000,000. The Sulpicians sponsible public servant, not an inscrutable Providence, and it looks as if the situation were far they have refused to give any exact figures. rapidly forming out of which this truth would And when they are asked what they do with strike him.

"HITS MY DISTRICT."

The Democratic statesmen who came into the present Congress on the cry of "Down with the robber tariff!" are beginning to see not only how much easier it is to pull down than to build up, but, what is more important, given to this view of the case by "La Patrie," that the work of pulling down is full of danger to the men engaged in it. The tariff as a political edifice is an offensive structure, to be sure, for it was built up by Republicans, and is a monument to the wisdom and patriotism of the party. Naturally enough, Democrats cry out "Down with it!" But, being now in power and in a position to deal with it in the destructive fashion they have so long and so loudly advocated, they begin to be a little thoughtful about it. Each one of them discovers that, bad as the tariff is, unconstitutional as it is, "fraud" and "robbery" as his party has called it, he has constituents who are deeply interested in saving portions of it. A wicked piece of work it is, to be sure, but every Democratic constituency in the country has a few bricks in it somewhere that must not be interfered with, must be left standing. Ever since the Ways and Means Committee began its investigations Democratic members of Congress have been popping up in all directions clamoring for exceptions in the general destruction in behalf of special industries in which their constituents are interested.

From Alabama and Tennessee and West Vir ginia protests have come up against any reduction in duties on coal and iron, and "Demo crats from principle" are asserting that changes such as are proposed in the tariff on these articles will be fatal to enterprises in which millions of dollars have been invested, furnishing employment to thousands of laborers. Louisiana Democrats insist upon sugar being made an exception. Virginia Democrats are equally anxious to have the duty retained on potatoes and farm products. Ohio Democrats cry out against free wool. And so it goes, every mother's son of them willing and anxious for free trade in all the products of American industry in which their immediate constituents are not pecuniarily interested. Great willingness there is to kick over everybody's basket except the one in which they happen to have eggs of their own. And the absolute coolness with which, while continuing to assert the "fundamental principle" of the unconstitutionality of Protection and the denunciation of it as 'fraud" and "robbery," they insist upon having their own constituents "protected" is something marvellous. Some of them openly admit that they are actuated solely by the consideration of partisan advantage; few attempt any concealment of selfish motives or make any

pretence of consistency. The latest confession is that of Representative Sperry, of Connecticut, who, in a speech made at a public dinner in New-Haven last week said he presumed the Ways and Means Committee would report a tariff bill that he should have to vote against, because it was likely to contain provisions with reference to articles manufactured in his district and to tobaccoan important product of the Connecticut Valley -which were opposed to the interests of his constituents. "For instance," said he in a little post-prandial burst of confidence, "I don't want any cheap Sumatra tobacco in my district until after election. I was told that they are going to decrease the tax on Sumatra tobacco by 50 cents on the dollar just before I left Washington. Now the tariff on Sumatra tobacco hits my district, and I am not a Free Trader on this subject." As to the duty on corsets, which is a New-Haven industry, he intimated that his colmay be said in behalf of his consistency that he has always been understood to be in favor of protection to the industries in which his constituents are interested. He could hardly have been elected otherwise. But he was elected, and his party came into power all the same on a platform denouncing the Protection which he advocates, as unconstitutional, a "fraud' and "robbery." And he is only one of many. We cannot but admire his frankness, but why does he call himself a Democrat?

A BURNING QUESTION IN CANADA. The great politico-religious question in Can ada at the present time is the proposed inquiry into the condition of the powerful and wealthy Seminary of St. Sulpice, in Montreal. "La Patrie" has become the mouthpiece of a large number of people in the Province of Quebec who believe that the Seminary is not making a good use of its great income, and who declare that, in view of the onerous tax rate in the Province, its property should hereafter be made to bear its share of taxation. Hitherto it bas been exempted from taxation on the plea that its income was devoted to religious and charitable purposes. But its critics declare that there is no evidence to show that such is the case, and that, in fact, for a long time it has made no public statement of its resources or the disposition made of its income. They take the same ground with those who say that Trinity Parish in this city should not have its property exempted from taxation, even though it does devote its income to religious objects. The Quebec Liberals want to bave an investigation of the Seminary's wealth and business methods, therefore, and as the ques tion thus raised is at once religious and political, it is becoming the reigning sensation of the hour. It is one of the many interesting evidences of the fact that even in Quebec the Church no longer holds the position of unquestioned leadership. This agitation has been started, not by outsiders, but by men who are themselves French-Canadians and Catholics. The history of the Seminary is interesting,

Canada. Originally the entire Island of Montreal was granted to Jean de Lauson, who in tended to plant on it a French colony. But before he did anything, another Frenchman named De la Dauversiere assured him that he, Dauversiere, had seen in a vision Jesus, Mary and Joseph, who commissioned him to establish a religious community on the territory. Lauson, who had refused to sell the land at any price, promptly obeyed this Divine command, and transferred the patent to Dauverslere, who transferred it to the Sulpicians of Paris. When the colony passed over to England the Montreal Sulpicians cut themselves loose from the parent house, and took the oath of allegiance to the British Crown. They hoped in this way to make their title to the property good; but it was still called in question until 1840, when, in return for services rendered in the revolt, a special act was passed confirming their title. Even that, however, did not relieve the Sulpicians from all their troubles. For as they have always been Gallican in their sympathies they have been frequently opposed and criticised by the Ultramontane party. But in spite of all opposition, the institution has grown enormously in influence and wealth, until now

say that this is a gross overstatement, but thus their income, their only reply is that in 1883 they expended \$1,517,300 in churches, schoolhouses and hospitals. "La Minerve," the Conservative journal which defends them, says that the Seminary is attacked by ultra-French sympathizers, because it has always been deeply attached to the British Crown. Some color is which arraigns the Seminary because in 1805 it contributed large sums of money for the de-

fence of Canada against Napoleon. From these explanations it will be seen that the quarrel will be a most aerimonious one, and like all such quarrels may involve many who have no desire to take part in it. It is probable that Mr. Laurier is one of these; for to him is attributed a strong article in "L'Electeur," calling upon the people to concentrate all their attention on questions relating to the tariff, and ignore the Sulpician question raised by "La

CARE OF THE INSANE.

Our regular Albany correspondent explains in detail on another page the reforms introduced by the Lunacy Commission in the care of the insane of the State. There are about 8,700 inmates of the hospitals and asylums outside of New-York and Kings County, and they now have well-cooked food of the best quality, are comfortably housed, and so far as is practicable are systematically employed in manual labor. The expense of maintaining this large body of insane patients is very great, but important retrenchments have been effected in the purchase of supplies and in other branches of administration. The Commission is doing a most humane work, and is accomplishing many useful reforms. There are weak spots in the administration which have not yet been probed; but there has been a material improvement in the condition of the insane wards of the State under reform management.

These institutions contain about one-half of the insane poor of the State. The remaining 8,800 are cared for in the institutions of New-York and Kings County. The management of the New-York asylums has always been excellent, and there is no pressing need of the transfer of the institutions to the State. In Kings County the institutions have been brought under political influence, and their management has been fraught with incompetence and scandal. The asylums at St. Johnland and Flatbush ought to be turned over to the State. The insane patients would receive more scientific treatment and more humane care; and a heavy financial burden now borne exclusively by Brooklyn taxpayers would be distributed among the counties. This is a practical reform which Mr. Schieren, with the help of a Republican Legislature, can easily accomplish.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

With abundant money and in narrow markets, ome advance in stocks and in wheat has been asily contrived, but under the circumstances is acter, and the improvement expected makes comparatively little progress. Once more the taik about coming changes of the tariff has influence in many branches of business, and commercial dispatches from various parts of the country represent that while the uncertainty continues a substantial recovery of trade is not anticipated. The extensive and sweeping changes to be proposed by the committee elicit numerous protests and excite disappointment in some quarters, as it was hoped that after the election the measure decidedly more severe in its effects upon league Pigott, of the New-Haven district, had industries than either the Mills or Springer bill motive power on the canais, the active work would have been. But no one can judge how far Democrat in the Connecticut delegation, and it such a measure may be altered in the House or Brazilian warships, the launching of the Hud-

so successfully that the market distinctly improved in tone afterward, many feeling that a solid basis had been reached on which busines could be ventured for some months. The prices realized were on the whole not materially differwhich were at that time considered disheartening. The market seems already to have become accustomed to a lower range of values and wages. A considerable increase of orders and purchases was noticed during the last three days of the week, but the reported changes in price have been mainly reductions. In woollen goods there is a somewhat better demand, as clothiers find they must prepare to do part of a year' business even at unwelcome risks, and in other classes of woolfen goods the stocks in the hands of retailers have been gradually exhausted. The sales of wool were very large, amounting at three Eastern markets to 8,025,800 pounds against 4,812,500 last year, so that for four weeks against 29,160,653 last year, a decrease of only 25 per cent. But a portion of the buying was of a speculative nature, and there is as yet little evidence that the mills are materially increasing their activity.

A serious setback has come to another im portant business in the closing of nineteen of the largest hat factories in the country, lo cated at Danbury, and employing about 3,000 men and 1,000 women. A long controversy between employers and the unions is the cause, but the employers themselves say that they might have been disposed to go on without change but for the existing prestration of trade and the threatened effects of tariff revision. The closing is liable to affect within a short time ten or fifteen thousand other persons beside those who now lose employment In the iron industry there is also some disappointment because the prospect of increased sales of rails is clouded by a new combination of manufacturers, by which, it is stated, the Pennsylvania and Maryland works will closed and kept idle. The price of rails is no fixed by the combination at \$24 at the works, and it is reported that some negotiations which promised large purchases have been arrested. and is intimately bound up with the history of | To the Eastern Iron and steel works it is also a depressing fact that their markets are sucare underselling them and capturing nearly all the business, though the aggregate continues light at best. But there has been some increase in the amount of trade, though no improvement in prices. Works which are able to adjust themselves to the probable conditions under a new tariff are evidently trying to do

so in advance of its enactment. The stock market was lifted last week about \$1.31 per share for railroads, but scarcely at all for trusts, the prices of sugar stocks espe cially being affected by reports about the proposed duties. It is stated that a combination of a few Senators has informed those in charge of the bill that they will defeat it unless it meets their wishes about sugar, but this is an xample which others can follow. The proposal to bestow \$7,000,000 or more on the whiskey trust by increasing the tax, thus enabling the trust to realize a higher price for whiskey produced under the present law, has not materially affected the market. Railroad stocks were advanced mainly by a campaign against shorts, but it was also a help that the Vitest earnings reported show a smaller decline compared with last year than those of previous weeks. Those reported for November thus far amount to \$15,400,000, against \$16,000,000 last year, a deings there appears a gain for the second week, and in freight earnings a decrease of only 2.9 per cent. These cannot be taken, however, as fair indications of the volume of all domestic trade, since the exchanges through clearing houses outside New-York for November thus far show a decrease of 17 per cent, notwithstanding the fact that Thanksgiving was included last year, making one less working day. With allowance for that fact last week's returns were scarcely as satisfactory as those

Business in the grain market was affected by

of the two previous weeks.

a decrease of over 1,000,000 bushels in Western receipts of wheat, compared with the same week last year, while Atlantic exports were not a third as large as those of last year, and the total for four weeks from both coasts, flour included, was but 12,983,500 bushels, against 15,009,119 last year. The price advanced 15c. for the week. Corn receipts were very heavy, over 3,000,000 bushels, against 1,300,000 last year, and though exports also nearly doubled, the price yielded a shade. Cotton was a sixteenth stronger, notwithstanding the quantity which has come into sight this month is 150,000 bales larger than last year, the exports only 24,000 bales larger, and the takings of Northern spinners 20,000 bales smaller. The stock abroad and here is now 3,407,788 bales American, against 3,521,237 last year, and the manufacture here and abroad is in such a condition that the consumption can hardly be expected to equal last year's. The money market was not disturbed week, and has grown easier with the accumulating surplus, but there are current sundry rumors regarding an important house in London, which some consider sufficiently threatening to prompt much prudence.

If Old Probabilities gives us on Thanksgiving Day another day like yesterday or Saturday, there will be an additional reason for thank-

The revelations just made in reference to municipal affairs in Toledo are of a nature to make Tammany Hall envious. It appears that an investigation has been secretly carried on for several months by the Board of Revision, which shows that the most extravagant methods and reckless practices have prevailed in each department of the city and in the purchase of supplies. One official, it appears, has been depositing city money in a bank on his own personal account, when it should have been drawing interest for the city; another has been drawing his salary whenever he felt like it, without troubling himself about warrants or vouchers, and many other irregularities have leen brought to light. It is estimated that the dty has lost hundreds of thousands of dollars in this way. It would certainly seem as if Tanmany Hall would have hard work to outdo such a record. Fortunately, things are so managed that it is not likely soon to have a chance to experiment in that direction.

The theory that all men are liars except Blount, the coterie that surrounded him in Honolulu and his American claqueurs is not even worth withdrawing for repairs.

The Brooklyn Aldermen learn nothing ly experience. In spite of the tempest of vrath which their action in reference to ralway franchises aroused a few months ago, they are at it again; this time coquetting with a company which has the audacity to propose renning trolley roads through some of the finest residence streets in the Heights region. A conpany capable of making such a proposal ought to be dismissed without ceremony.

Is there any one who doesn't believe that if the Hawaiian revolution had occurred in April instead of January Mr. Cleveland would be meeting Congress with an annexation treaty?

Matters maritime have occupied a large share of public attention recently. The successful trial trip of the cruiser Columbia, the burning of the Ward Line steamship City of Alexandria, the successful application of electricity as a on and final departure of President Peixoto's son River ferryboat Netherlands and the new curiosity, it may be said at once, was gratified in municipal police boat Patrol, the large number of wrecks by the storms in British waters, the approaching completion of the first of the new ships for the American Line of steamers, at the yards of the Cramps, with many other matters of minor interest, have set many people thinking that the marine interests of the Nation and the great port which is its gateway are gradually approaching the position in current affairs which their importance entitles them to fill.

When the American people start in to resurrect smashed thrones they will take one more worth their while than the absurd throne of Hawaii.

The official time of the cruiser Columbia has been figured out, and it is found that she made 22.8 knots an hour. Her builders thus gain a premium of \$350,000, which is the largest premium ever earned. Of course, they are fully and so large a sum, or any sum, should hereafter be distributed by the Government in this way.

PERSONAL.

William R. Smith, who for many years has bee the superintendent of the Botanical Gardens in Washington, has, it is said, personally directed the planting of more than 5,000,000 trees in different parts of the United States.

Baron Kuno von der Kettenburg, a wealthy German, has begun suit against the Government of Sweden for the recovery if 4,000,000 crowns. In the year 1614 Sweden, being financially embarrassed, porrowed 68,500 thalers from a merchant, Jacob was to bear interest at 6 per cent. This note is was to pear interest at 5 per cent. This note is now in the possession of Baron Kettenburg. He has placed his case in the hands of one of the best-known Swedish lawyers, who has advised his Government to compromise with the German for 25,500 crowns. Sweden, however, disputes the claim, it is said, and will let the case come to

Deacon William M. Mitchell, of Hartford, wh died last week at the age of eighty-five years, had had only twenty-one birthdays. He was born on February 29, 1808.

Queen Victoria has presented to the Pitcairn Islanders a fine lifeboat, which will be taken to them from Esquimault, B. C., by the Pacific flag-ship Royal Arthur.

The City Marshal of Boston more than sixty years ago arrested one William Doyle, and found his possession a deposit book on the Providence Institution for Savings showing that the prisone had deposited \$60 there. The City Marshal took possession of the book; Doyle served his term after possession of the book; Doyle served his term after it was learned that he died in Charlestown, Mass., leaving no known heir. Five years ago legal proceedings were instituted, publications were made, and no claimant appeared. Last week the sum on deposit, which has increased to about \$2,100, was turned over to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The new statue of Sir William Wallace, at Baltimore, will be unveiled on Thanksgiving Day by a great-grandchild of W. W. Spence, who gave the statue to the city.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Secretary Carlisle has much better views currency question than those which used to pressed by Senator Carlisle.

GOVERNOR WAITE IS BETTER OFF.

From The Springfield Union.

Governor Walte of Colorado has abandened the idea of wading in blood up to his horse's bridle in defence of silver. Happily he has something better to do, Happily, he has something better to do do it all right and he finds it pleasanter to govern his State than to fight the United States.

HAS MELLO TAKEN THIS HINT? From The Washington Post.

NO RIOTS IN SPOKANE.

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL FROM G. B. DENNIS.

HE LIVES IN THE ENTERPRISING CITY, AND HE TELLS ABOUT ITS REMARKABLE GROWTH

AND BRIGHT PROSPECTS. G. B. Dennis, who is staying for a few days at tive citizens of Spokane as well as of the State of Washington. In a talk which a Tribune reporter

had with him yesterday, Mr. Dennis said:
"I was pained to read in The Tribune of the 24th the telegraphed news of ruin and riot in Spokane, and I desire, without any qualification whatever, to denounce it in toto as a fabrication emanating from a most irresponsible source. At no time since the foundation of that prosperous and enlightened city has such a thing as riot or disorder of any kind been known, nor do I think such a thing is possible in a city governed as it is, intelligence being the basis of local government. The question of the location of the 'city water warks has been thoroughly discussed, both publicly and privately, during the two years past, resulting in its location upon what is called the 'up river site.' The dissenters to this location have graciously acquiesced, and so the matter resta. ble was simply the speculation of a deluded men by a judge of the court, restraining the city from further action, and which in the imagination of the mind of the correspondent seemed to forecast trouble-trouble that did not and could not hap-

Spokane, through its people, its enterprise and its history, is by no means unknown to the people of New-York, many of whom know it by person visit and have invested capital there. Ten years unparalleled commercial succes building reconstruction after the great fire of 1889, a growth in population from 1,200 to 35,000; rail roads, three of which are transcontinental; street railroads, electric lights; flouring and other milia, all of which derive their generative force from the finest water-power in America. This is its record. One of the most happy conditions under which Spokane labors is the intelligent working or labor element of the city. Of the 7,000 heads of families, it is safe to say that 5,000 are workingmen. I know of no such number in any community showing a greater degree of thrift. The majority of them own and occupy their own homes, the result of their industry. These people are the last to make any public disturbance. The efficiency of the public schools is our just pride, and to their credit it may be said that at the World's Fair the highest praises were passed upon the work of the children as shown there. which are transcontinental; street

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"Financial circles in this city are well informed regarding the credit of Spokane. While it is true that the rapid growth of the city, both in wealth and population, has made necessary an indebtedness, nevertheless its bonds find a ready sale in this and other markets, and command always a prenium. Unlike many other rapidly growing cities, there is not nor ever has been anything like a boom. Conservatism is exercised by the people in private and public interests. Again, unlike almost any other city, it is surrounded by a wealth of natural resquire, which, under enterprising yet conservative development, is daily adding riches and commercial importance to the community. To the mind of the thoughtful and practical business man it appeals and demands a verdiet. The agitation of the silver question has unquestionably, for the present, had its effect upon Spokane's great mining interests. Nevertheless, when the position of silver as a commodity shall have asserted itself, and its price shall be at least equal to its cost of production, which must be not less than eighty cents per ounce, the great mines of the Cocur D'Alenes, Colville, Okonogon and Slokan will again employ their past quota of men, thus giving renewed activity to this industry. The timber interests of the State of Washington need no special mention except to say that the supply is practically unlimited in quantity, and in quality equal to that of any section of America. The State's agricultural lands, yielding for 1853 at least twenty millions of bushels of wheat with only one acre in ten under cultivation tell their own story, and this wheat is to be ground into flour at Spokane.

"Commercially, and by virtue of its many railronds, Spokane becomes the great distributing point for a large region. Spokane's phenomenal growth is the result of geographical and commercial necessity. Under the quickening influence of railroads and conditions, and the spi

MUSICAL NOTES.

on the part of the musicians of the city in the first appearance of Victor Herbert as conduct of Gilmore's Band at the Broadway Theatre last night. Undoubtelly a good deal of it to the personal popularity of Mr. Herbert, but there was also much curiosity to learn what he would do with the famous military organization. That way that increased the admiration which Mr. Herbert has always commanded. Under his direction Gilmore's Band is so admirable an institution as almost to disarm one's prejudice against milltary bands. Mr. Herbert has set a high standard both for his programmes and their perform ance, and his first number last night (it was the overture to "Tannhacuser") stirred up a small whirlwind of enthusiasm. He was loaded down with flowers like a prima donna after his violoncello solos, the largest and finest of the set pieces being a floral lyre from Mrs. Gilmore. Fo sake of variety Luigi Colonnese, barytone, and Mise Maconda, soprano, sang some solos. The barytone is a newcomer, who was doubtless a fine singer in his day, but that day is long agone. Miss Maconda vocalizes well, but her performances are too constrained, or not sufficiently spontaneous, to be called singing in the true meaning of the term.

The feature of the programme of the Damrosch Saturday matinee and Damrosch Sunday concert at Music Hall next Saturday afternoon and Sunday night, December 2 and 3, will be the third act of "Siegfried," with Mme. Materna as Brunnhilde (her first appearance in New-York in this role), and Signor A. Montegriffo, as Siegfried. Mr. Richard Burmeister, planist and composer, of Baltimore, will make his first appearance this season, and will play Chopin's F minor concerto, with his own orchestration. Mme. Materna will sing several of Wagner's songs, and the orchestra will play the Intermezzo from "I Pagliacci," the Intermezzo from "Naila," and the Paris version of the haeuser Bacchanale.

The sale of single tickets for the first concerts of the Oratorio Society next Friday afternoon and Saturday evening will begin at the Music Hall this morning. The solo parts in the mass by Grell, which will be sung, will be in the hands of Lillian Blauvelt, Mrs. Theodore J. Toedt, Marie Van and Mme. Middecke-Maertens, sopranos; Mrs. Elizabeth D. Boyer, contraltos; William H. Rieger, William Dennison, W. R. Williams and Charles El. Clarke, tenors; Charles B. Hawley, A. Dahm-Petersen, Frederick Riddall and Alfred Hallem, basses.

Next Wednesday, being the day on which the German Military Bands will give their last concert in New-York City. Director Charles Wolff will present each woman attending the matines with a colored photograph of the two bands as a souvenir of their farewell concerts.

Mr. William Edward Mulligan will begin his third series of organ recitals in St. Mark's Church next Sunday, when he will have the help of Carloo Hasselbrink, violin; Miss Talman, soprano; Mrs. Lindan, contralto; John C. Dempsey, barytone.

The "pistois and coffee" affair which seemed immi-nent recently between the two men who are often called "Yan Bibber" and "Major Max," will come to nothing. "Van Bibber" and "Major Max," will come to nothing. Richard Harding Davis has put an end to the matter by a note which he wrote to Mr. Townsend in answer to Mr. Townsend's reply to Mr. Davis's complaint. Mr. Townsend will not give out Mr. Davis's letter. "It was marked 'personal,'" he says, "and, while I do not concede to Mr. Davis the right to enjoin silence on me when he himself makes the matter between us the topic of conversation at the clubs, as I have proof that he has done, I shall respect his word 'personal."

Mr. Townsend intimates that there will be no pistols, and probably no coffee, either, as Mr. Davis, he thinks, will hardly forgive the "Major Max" criticism and the term "fool."

term "fool,"
Mr. Davis is anxious to have the matter passed over and forgotten. "I don't want anything more said about it," he remarked to an acryaintance. "I was sincers in what I wrote 'Major Max.' I'm tired of that sort of criticism, that's all. Of course, I didn't know who 'Major Max.' All the worldn't have made my difference if Max' was, but it wouldn't have made any difference if I had known." Friends of Mr. Davis, who do not know that his

letter to "Major Max" was written in ignorance of the true personality of the "Major," have attributed the letter to pique. Some time ago Julian Ralph wrote a newspaper article on "The Dialect of the East Side." In this he compared the stories of that life written by Mr. Davis and those written by Mr. Townsend in his "Chimmie Peader" sories and gave preference in Mr. Mr. Davis and those written by Mr. Townsend in his "Chimmie Fadden" series, and gave preference to Mr. Townsend's work. This has been given as, perhaps, the best cause for Mr. Davis's feelings, but it does not hold good when that writer asserts that he did not know who "Major Max" was.